

Samuel H. Smith House
County Route U
Goss Vicinity
Monroe County
Missouri

HABS No. MO-1208

HABS
Mo
69-GOSS.V
3-

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C. 20243

SAMUEL H. SMITH HOUSE

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Location: 0.3 mile south of County Route U, 1 mile north of the Middle Fork of the Salt River, 3.2 miles south of U.S. Route 24, about 3.2 miles southeast of Goss, Monroe County, Missouri.

USGS Paris East 7-1/2' Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 15.595850.4371890.

Present Owner: United States of America, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District (August 1978).

Present Use: Vacant. Located in the Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir Project Area.

Significance: The Samuel H. Smith house and farm illustrate an evolutionary development which spans one hundred forty years. The original two-story, double-pen log house constructed about 1830 was by the late 1840s extended, with the addition of a one-story, one-room frame unit. Around the turn of the century a one-story kitchen was built at the rear. Through the years, partitions, chimneys, openings, interior finishes and exterior details were changed. Original log farm buildings were replaced with others of frame construction.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Circa 1830.
2. Architect/builder: It is assumed that the house was built by Samuel Smith with the help of his neighbors.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The Samuel H. Smith House is located in the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 54 North, Range 9 West. It is on land originally occupied by Samuel Smith in 1828. The following references are from the deed books in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Monroe County Courthouse, Paris, Missouri:

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- 1828 Plat Book, November 2, 1828. Recorded in the original plat book. 161.48 acres. (The original land patent from the Federal Land Office in Palmyra, Missouri, dated April 1, 1829 and signed by Andrew Jackson, is in the possession of Mrs. Frances Henderson and is for 80.74 acres).
- 1872 Quit Claim Deed, January 25, 1872. Recorded in Book 1, page 581. Nancy Smith (widow of Samuel) to J.S. Smith et al. 310 acres for \$550 (including the original 161.48 acres). Nancy Smith sold the land to her children, and most of the Smith estate was sold off to cover outstanding debts. The children are listed on the deed as follows: Sarah A. (Smith) Greening and H.C. Greening; Mary A. (Smith) Scobee and Robert Scobee; J.S. Smith; John G. Tillitt and Mary S. (Smith) Tillitt; C.H. Gosney and Elizabeth E. (Smith) Gosney.
- 1872 It is thought that the Smith children sold their rights to the land to Mary and Robert Scobee (Karen P. Hunt). No deed documentation could be found for this transaction.
- 1911 Warranty Deed, March 11, 1911. Recorded in Book 69, page 413. Robert Scobee to Henry T. Scobee and Edith Scobee (Robert's son and his wife). 160 acres for \$6000.
- 1949 Warranty Deed, January 31, 1949. Recorded in Book 115, page 110. Henry T. Scobee to Harry Krigbaum and Mable Krigbaum. 159.5 acres for \$5100.
- 1961 Warranty Deed, December 19, 1961. Recorded in Book 132, page 113. Harry and Mable Krigbaum to Richard A. Barker (of Kansas). 159.5 acres for \$1.
- 1974 Warranty Deed, February 28, 1974. Recorded in Book 166, page 496. Richard A. Barker to the United States of America. 110.32 acres for \$42,000.
4. Original construction: Not long after acquiring land between the North and the Middle Forks of the Salt River, Samuel Smith constructed the two-story, four-room house which forms the nucleus of the present house. The three-bay house was made of massive hand-hewn logs, joined at the corners by

half-dovetail notches. The exterior of the logs was apparently covered immediately with walnut weatherboards, because the logs are unweathered beneath the boards. A single-story porch, constructed of hewn logs and covered with hand-split shingles, was built across the front of the house. The front door led into a parlor, with a bedroom to the left (west) behind a walnut partition wall. The stair to the second floor was located in the northeast corner of the parlor. Heat on the first floor was provided by a large fieldstone fireplace with a massive exterior stone chimney on the east wall. (The 1872 inventory of the estate of Samuel Smith also lists heating stoves, which were probably purchased later.) The larger bedroom on the second floor was heated by a fireplace also (as indicated by an exposed hearth shelf below the floor level). Milled 1" x 6-1/2" walnut tongue-and-groove floorboards were laid on hardwood floor joists, hewn only on the tops and sides. Random auger holes on the joists are from pegs used in the process of laying floorboards. (With pegs and wedges one person could nail the boards in place without the assistance of another person.) The second-story floor joists were exposed on the undersides and whitewashed, as were all of the interior walls except for the baseboards. The three windows in the first-floor bedroom and the two windows in the parlor were six-over-six, double hung, held in plain, pegged frames.

5. Alterations and additions: Around 1850 Smith built a one-story addition to the west. To provide access to the new room from the house, the west window of the first floor bedroom was enlarged into a door. The new room also had a south exterior door and a window on both the south and north sides. During the later nineteenth century and into the twentieth, this room was used as a parlor (Mrs. Henderson), but it was probably built originally to provide an extra bedroom for the growing family.

The whitewashed walls and ceilings in the original section were later plastered, probably by Smith. Hand-riven oak lath, laid diagonally over the logs, was covered with horsehair reinforced plaster. In the addition the walls were plastered above the level of the horizontal wainscoting with its simple chairrail.

Robert Scobee, husband of Smith's daughter Mary, acquired the house and property in 1872 after Samuel Smith's death. Scobee's major addition to the house was a kitchen built

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behind the parlor (or east room) of the original section. Scobee finished the kitchen with horizontal wainscoting and lath-and-plaster. It was probably at this time that a horizontal walnut wainscot was added over the plaster in the parlor. Scobee also built a small hipped-roof porch over the door of the west addition. The porch posts were capped with decorative brackets. The first-to-be-added west room was most likely converted into a parlor when Scobee acquired the house, since most of the Smith children (there were nine) were in their late twenties or thirties and were probably not living with the Scobees, freeing the bedroom for other uses.

Robert Scobee sold the house and property to his son, Henry Thomas Scobee and his wife, Edith, in 1911. Henry Scobee would have razed the house and constructed a new one in its place had he been allowed by his wife. As it was, his only change was the addition of a porch on the west side of the kitchen. The family put a dining table on the porch and ate meals there in good weather. Henry also added a concrete slab to the east of the kitchen and a concrete sidewalk to the west of the new porch, leading to a garage and cellar. Other alterations included replacement of the posts on the original front porch (1912); the laying of a new floor in the two first-floor rooms of the original section (with the east room requiring new joists); and the hanging of wallpaper throughout the house.

Harry and Mable Krigbaum purchased the house and property from Henry Scobee in 1949, after Scobee had rented the house for nine years to the Curtis family. The Krigbaums installed electricity in the house in 1952, requiring a small opening to be cut in the west wall of the parlor attic for access. In 1953 the large stone chimney on the east wall was removed and the opening was patched with a stud wall. A brick stove flue was added in this space on the exterior. (The fireplaces had not been in service since the late nineteenth century.) The front parlor porch was removed by the Krigbaums in 1955. Mrs. Krigbaum recalls: "We threw all that fancy stuff away." In 1958 the concrete slab to the east of the kitchen was enlarged, and a utility room was built upon it. That same year the west porch was enclosed and partitioned at the south end to make a bathroom.

Richard A. Barker was the last owner of the house before the Corps of Engineers bought it in 1974. Barker made only three minor alterations: Two windows were cut in the north wall of the kitchen, one window was cut in the east wall of the upstairs bedroom, and plasterboard was applied in the kitchen.

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The evolution of the farm buildings around the Smith House deserves special consideration. The number of buildings has increased and then declined, with the coming of modern farming practices.

The only extant structure from the earliest complex (other than the house) is the root cellar to the north of the house. Surviving into the twentieth century was a large log barn used for storage and shelter located in the pasture northwest of the house. An icehouse, built into a man-made hill to the northeast of the house was a part of the early farm, with ice being taken from one of the nearby creeks. Since Smith raised cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, chickens and turkeys and grew corn, wheat and hay, it may be assumed that he built the structures needed to serve those crops and animals, such as barns, sheds, shelters, cribs, bins, etc.

Smith's son-in-law, Robert Scobee, built a considerable number of structures between 1872 and 1911, many of which were replacements for Smith's early log structures. Scobee built the smokehouse behind the house to the north, now gone, which Mrs. Henderson remembers as one of the largest and finest in the county. Behind the smokehouse was the chickenhouse, still standing, and next to that a privy. In a pasture northwest of the house was a double corncrib, of log construction, with a shed addition on the rear, all covered by a single roof. Wagons could pull in between the cribs for unloading. In the same pasture was a frame granary. In the pasture to the northeast of the house Scobee constructed a large sheep shed, just south of the icehouse. Scobee also laid out a "bee orchard" in the yard to the southeast of the house (Mrs. Henderson). The yard, the garden and all the pastures and animal yards were enclosed by stake-and-rider fences (split rail), with a large stile box (removed in 1909) for crossing the fence or stepping down from wagons.

Robert Scobee's son Henry razed the old log barn and replaced it with another. In 1913 Henry lined the root cellar with concrete, putting a concrete foundation around the stairs and constructing a small frame building over it. The well for the house was in a pasture near the barn, but Henry saw the need for a cistern near the southeast corner of the house. The cistern was lined with metal and caught rainwater which ran off the house and porch roofs. A garage for an automobile was constructed to the west of the house.

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After Henry Scobee retired, no family members could be persuaded to operate the farm, which then passed out of the Smith-Scobee family into the Krigbaum family in 1949. Harry and Mable Krigbaum were the last occupants to make any alterations of note to the house and the farm. Since the Krigbaums were dairy farmers as well as crop farmers, one of the first changes in 1950 was the conversion of the barn into a dairy barn. In the same year they constructed a frame milkhouse over an old well east of the barn. The former sheep pasture was turned into a hog yard, and a frame hoghouse and hog shelter were built, also in 1950. In 1953, after tearing down the stone chimney on the house, they constructed a barbeque pit in the southeast corner of the yard, with the remainder of the stones being piled in the far southeast corner of the yard. Another sign of changing times was the "government pond," constructed in 1956 with matching funds from the Federal government. The pond served the garden, slightly downhill from it, and the cistern near the house. No further changes were made except to pull down rotting lumber when old unused structures finally collapsed. Today there are only a few traces of the total evolution of farm activity and structures over the one hundred forty years this site was occupied.

B. Historical Events and Persons Associated with the House:

The Smith Settlement rivaled the Fox Settlement as the oldest permanent settlement in the area, with the first settlers taking out land patents around 1820. Samuel H. Smith and his wife Nancy followed Smith relatives from Kentucky and took possession of eighty acres. With his neighbors, the Mappins, Samuel Smith had reached some prominence by the time Monroe County was formed out of Ralls County in 1831. Smith was appointed tax collector for Jackson Township at the first meeting of county officials. Smith must have been prosperous at this point, because he was one of three men posting a two thousand dollar bond for the County Surveyor, John McGee, and in the same year he was one of a number of bond signers of a fifteen thousand dollar bond for the Commissioner of Township Schools, James Abernathy. Smith also held the distinction of serving on the third grand jury, which prepared for the county's first murder trial. The estate inventory at his death in 1872 listed a full range of farm tools, supplies, stored crops, household furniture, utensils and personal items, as well as livestock and poultry (See Supplemental Material).

The land and house passed to the children and then to one of the grandchildren (Henry Scobee). Mrs. Frances Henderson, Henry's daughter, remembers the house and farm during the many changes to both. The parlor with its "little portico" was the scene of the daughter's courting. The hole in the front door was from a Civil War bullet. Robert Scobee began a "bee orchard" in the front yard with mail-order equipment and painted hives. He sold honey locally--"White Clover" honey in the summer and "Spanish Needle" in the early fall. (A. Odell Calhoon of Victor was also a well-known local bee-keeper.) The yard around the house was always kept free of animals by well-maintained white fences, and the vista from the house down to the Poage Branch was kept clear of brush and weeds. Three of the four honey locust trees planted by Samuel Smith in the corners of the yard remain today. The smokehouse, where hams were smoked by hickory bark, was occasionally visited by hungry strangers in the night. The children played down in the "cave" (the cellar) or away from the chiggers on the stile box in front of the house. Troublesome mules were placed in the old red log barn, where they could do little damage to the log stalls. The family cemetery on the other side of the Poage Branch, not far from the house, was reached by a late nineteenth century iron truss bridge.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old views: There is one known early photograph of the Smith House taken about 1920 by Mrs. Frances Henderson. The photograph shows the house from the southwest with both porches and the stone chimney in view.

2. Bibliography:

a. Primary Sources:

Henderson, Mrs. Frances, Florida, Missouri. Personal interview, July 24, 25, 1978. Mrs. Henderson is the great-granddaughter of Samuel Smith and daughter of Henry Scobee. Most of the information concerning previous farm buildings and recollections of life on the Smith Farm was provided by Mrs. Henderson.

Henning, Dale R. "Cannon Reservoir: Mitigation of Historic Resources, Comments on the Feasibility." Historic Resources Survey, University of Nebraska, Cannon Reservoir Human Ecology Project, 1977.

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Hunt, Karen (Platz) and Michael J. O'Brien. National Register Nomination Form: Samuel H. Smith House and Farmstead." February 10, 1978. Copy in Washington, D.C., office of the National Register includes seven photos taken in 1976-77, copies of the old photo (ca. 1920) and of the 1829 land patent. Nomination prepared in conjunction with the Historic Resources Survey, University of Nebraska, Cannon Reservoir Human Ecology Project, 1977.

Krigbaum, Mrs. Mable, Monroe City, Missouri. Personal interview, July 25, 1978. Mrs. Krigbaum lived in the house for ten years and provided a history of the later changes on the house and the farm.

"Missouri Census Records for Monroe County, 1830,"
Located at the Missouri State Historical Society,
Columbia, Missouri.

Smith Estate Inventory Records (1872). Monroe County Assessment Office, Monroe County Courthouse, Paris, Missouri.

"U.S. Census Records, 1850." Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri.

b. Secondary Sources:

Anonymous. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, Missouri (St. Louis: O.P. Williams and Company, 1884).

D. Supplemental Material:

Inventory of Estate of Samuel H. Smith, deceased March 8, 1872.

broad axe, hoes & shovel	\$.50
1 pot rack	.50
4 hay forks	1.00
1 grubbing hoe	.75
1 old axe & spade	.25
1 chopping axe	.50
1 shovel plow	.25
1 shovel plow	1.50
1 horse plow	.50

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1	two horse plow	5.00
1	two horse plow	1.50
1	one horse plow	1.00
4	augers	1.50
1	drawing knife, chisel & square	1.25
1	iron edge and froe	1.00
1	hand saw	.30
	ropes	\$.50
1	cutting box	2.50
1	harrow	2.50
1	box old (?)	1.00
1	pair single trees & double tree	1.00
	stretchers & clevis	.75
3	scythes	.50
1	brier scythe	1.00
1	bell and tar can	.50
1	grind stone	1.00
3	water barrels	1.00
3	salt barrels	.25
1	fish gig	.10
1	sheet iron box	.45
4	iron kettles	6.00
2	baskets	.50
1	barrel & molasses	2.50
1	barrel & keg	.50
1	lard stand	.25
1	barrel & soap grease	.25
500	lbs. pork, more or less, per lb. 4-1/2¢	22.50
1	meat box	1.50
1	wash tub & board	.50
1	skillet & lid, old bucket of lime	.25
1	spinning wheel	.25
1	soap cag	.25
1	breakfast table	1.00
	lot meal & flour barrels	.50
1	pt. barrel salt	1.00
1	keg, boxes & nails	.50
2	bread trays & sifter	.25
2	sad irons	.50
2	jugs, washpan, tin bucket, cup	.50
1	cook table	.50
1	tin lard can with lard	2.00
1	lard stand with lard	3.00
	lot tallow	.50
1	pair sheep sheers & branding iron	.25

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1	brass kettle	1.50
1	cooking stove & vessels	15.00
1	shovel & tongs	.50
	candle molds & funnels	.50
1	water bucket, tin bucket & dipper	.50
1	dishpan & coffee mill	.50
1	cook press	.50
2	churns	.75
14	chairs	7.00
1	dining table	5.00
1	heating stove	5.00
1	clock	3.00
2	lamps & candle stick	.75
1	press	5.00
1	lot of Queensware	6.00
2	crocks & jar	.50
1	monkey wrench	.50
5	quindets (?) & horse fleures	.50
2	looking glasses	1.00
2	pair scissors	.50
1	sugar chest	2.00
1	bureau	.50
1	doubled shotgun	10.00
1	pair steelyards	.50
1	half bushel	.25
1	bureau	4.00
1	lot books	2.50
1	stand table	.50
1	heating stove	2.50
1	fly brush	.25
2	pair window curtains	.25
1	carpet	1.00
1	sausage grinder	1.00
2	pair saddle bags	2.50
1	clothes chest	1.00
3	bed stads	1.50
1	wheel & reel	1.00
4	barrels	.50
1	lot flour	8.00
	lot meal	.50
1	hackle	.50
1	carpet	2.00
1	set wagon harness	12.00
4	pair plow gear	5.00
2	horse collars	1.00
2	pair humes (?)	.25

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3	work bridles, halters & ropes	2.50
1	scoop shovel	1.00
2	hogs heads	.50
1	mans saddle & bridle	8.00
50	bushels wheat, more or less, per lb. 1.00	50.00
1	two horse wagon	50.00
1	wheat fan	1.00
50	barrels corn, more or less, per lb. 1.50	15.00
12	turkeys, per head .25¢	\$ 3.00
8	meal sacks	2.00
2	dozen chickens	4.00
40	hogs, more or less, per head 1.50	60.00
1	pale red cow	25.00
1	white cow	18.00
1	roan cow	20.00
1	two year old heifer	18.00
1	(?) red heifer	18.00
1	bull	15.00
1	mule colt	22.50
1	mule colt	20.00
1	black colt	25.00
1	two year old black colt	40.00
1	two year old bay filly	50.00
1	black mare	85.00
1	bay mare	65.00
1	roan horse	75.00
1	old black mare	30.00
1	bed & bedding	25.00
1	bed & bedding	20.00
1	bed & bedding	12.00
1	bed & bedding	12.00
1	bed stead & cosd (?)	1.50
1	bed stead & cosd (?)	1.00
1	bed stead & cosd (?)	1.00
6	bed blankets	14.00
3	quilts & 3 sheets	3.50
8	pillows	4.00
total		1091.65

D.H. Gillespy (?), John Chowning, J.L. Kirkland (?) Appraisers
State of Missouri County of Monroe
I, W.A. Penn, clerk of the county court of said county of Monroe, hereby
certify that the foregoing appraisalment bill is duly recorded in my
office in Book A, Page 447, 8 & 9.

Prepared by Travis C. McDonald
Architectural Historian
Historic American Buildings
Survey
July 1978

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Smith House began as a two-story single-pile house, with one end chimney and two rooms of unequal size on each floor. It was later enlarged by single-story additions to the side and to the rear.
2. Condition of fabric: Poor. The building has been stripped of many of its architectural features.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: Original house: 27'8" (three-bay front) by 17'4".
West addition: 18'8" (two-bay front) by 18'1".
North addition: 34'4" by 18'0".
2. Foundations: Limestone rubble set in low continuous perimeter walls for all sections except the most recent addition. The stones have been covered in some places by a layer of cement. The utility room beside the north ell is built on a concrete footer.
3. Walls: The exterior walls of the original house are hewn white oak, horizontal logs, chinked with stone chips. The walls are covered with mill-sawn walnut weatherboards (4-1/2" exposure). The west addition is also covered with walnut weatherboards. The kitchen section of the north addition (which originally stood exposed on three sides) has pine weatherboards (4-1/2" exposure), and the two sections which flank the kitchen are sided with pine tongue-and-groove flushboards.

4. Structural system:

Original section: Bearing walls made of logs up to 17" in diameter, hewn to a thickness of about 7" and joined at the corners by well-crafted half-dovetail notches. The north and south walls are topped by massive, hewn white oak plates, 15-1/2" x 18", which project as cornices from the faces of the walls. The gables in the east and west walls are framed by studs (2 x 4s, 24" on center). The roof structure consists of rough-hewn 4" x 4" oak rafters, lapped and pegged at the ridge. Second-story floor joists (2-1/2" x 9" vertical-sawn walnut, 24" on center) penetrate the exterior walls through notches cut in the logs and are cut flush with the outside surface of the logs. Original first-floor joists are 10" diameter logs, 24" on center, which rest upon 9" x 18" hewn oak sills at the outside walls and span the width of the structure without intermediate support. The top half of each joist log has been hewn into a trapezoidal section, the bottom half left rounded and scraped of its bark. Of the six joists remaining, all but one, which is walnut, are white oak. The joists in the east half of the house have been replaced with 2-1/2" x 10" sawn pine lumber 16" on center.

Additions: The structure of the west addition consists of heavy oak sills (hewn 7" x 7" timbers) and braced corner posts (sawn 3-1/2" x 6" timbers) with lighter circular-sawn 2 x 4 oak studs between. The rear ell has mortise-and-tenon joinery on the larger members, and it is pegged into the corners of the original structure. Rafters and ceiling joists are 2-1/2" x 5", 23" on center. Floor joists are 8" diameter oak logs hewn in the same manner as in the original section. The other additions are constructed of lightweight framing, using milled oak lumber or pine lumber. Cut nails are used throughout the original building and the west addition, and wire nails elsewhere.

5. Porches: A single-story, open porch extended the full width of the south (front) elevation. It had a shed roof, hewn oak posts and roof structure, and under the eaves on the sides there were walnut weatherboards. It had a wood plank floor, and at one time, balustrades along the sides. The ghost of the small hipped-roof porch on the south wall of the west addition can still be seen. The porch which once ran along the west side of the north addition has been enclosed by more recent stud partitions.

6. Chimneys: Physical evidence remains of the original stone exterior end chimney and the later brick stove flue on the east wall of the log house, although both are no longer standing. Interior stove chimneys (plain, without corbeling) are centered at the ends of the ridges of the west and north wings.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: One doorway is located on the south (front) wall of the original house and one on the north, both slightly to the east of center. One doorway is located at the center of the south wall of the west addition. There are doorways on the west and east walls of the north addition. All doors have been removed.
 - b. Windows: Only two windows remain in almost complete form--one on the east wall of the original section and one on the south wall of the west addition. Both are six-over-six, double-hung, set in plain walnut board frames. Other window openings include: one either side of the door in the south wall of the original section (first floor); two each on the south and north walls on the second floor of that section (the lintels of which are formed by the cornice log); one on the north wall of the original house and on the north wall of the west addition; three on the north wall and one on the east wall of the rear ell. A later window has been cut into the east wall of the log house on the second floor within the framed area created by the removal of the stone chimney.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: Moderately pitched gable roofs cover the original house, the west addition, and the kitchen portion of the north addition. The rooms which flank the kitchen to the east and west are covered with lower-pitched extensions of the kitchen gable. The front porch had a shed roof. Earlier wood shingles on all surfaces have been covered by more recent hexagonal asphalt shingles.

- b. Cornices: The horizontal cornices for the roof over the log section are massive, hewn white oak timbers which project 8" beyond the plane of the wall below. The two beams, each made from a single log, are boxed at the ends by extensions of the siding on the gable end walls. Cornices in the other sections of the house are made of plain boards.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The Smith House consists of the original two-story, double-pen, single-pile house, adjoined on the west and north by single-story additions.
 - a. First floor: The front entrance of the house leads directly into the parlor, approximately 15' x 16-1/2'. To the west of this is a smaller bedroom, approximately 11-1/2' x 16-1/2', with stair in the northeast corner. In the west (rear) addition is a room used originally as a bedroom and later as a parlor. Behind the original parlor is the north addition, composed of a kitchen with enclosed porch and bathroom on the west and utility room on the east.
 - b. Second floor: The second story of the original section contains two bedrooms of unequal size, as in the rooms on the floor below.
2. Stairways: The one interior stairway has been removed. It was an enclosed walnut quarter-turn stair with winders, which ascended from the west room of the original house into the smaller bedroom upstairs.
3. Flooring: The original flooring on both levels consisted of 6-1/2" tongue-and-groove walnut boards. It has been replaced with narrower pine boards in the first-floor east rooms. The west addition has circular-sawn floorboards.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Originally whitewashed over the exposed inside faces of the logs, the walls were later plastered over hand-riven white oak lath nailed diagonally across the logs. The walls were later covered with patterned wallpaper. The first floor ceiling, originally the exposed underside of the floor above with a whitewash coat, was later plastered and papered. The partition (now removed) which divided the two rooms was made of 1"-thick, wide walnut

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planks. The second floor east bedroom has whitewashed log walls, and the second floor west bedroom has sawn lath covered with plaster. Interior finish in the west addition consists of lath-and-plaster walls and ceiling.

5. Doorways and doors: Interior doors have all been removed.
6. Decorative features and trim: A wainscot of horizontal beaded pine boards was added in the east room of the original house, and the original walnut baseboards were removed. The second floor rooms of the original house have 6-1/4" beaded baseboards. The west addition has a wainscot of horizontal plain pine boards.
7. Mechanical systems: The building was serviced by electricity in 1952 and by plumbing in 1958. Heating was originally by fireplaces and later by stoves.

D. Description of Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The Samuel Smith farm is situated on a south-facing slope overlooking the Poage Branch, which flows into the Middle Fork of the Salt River, three-quarters of a mile to the south. Surrounded by open fields to the south and west and by a hardwood forest to the east and north, the house faces south within a yard bounded by a wire fence on all sides. The most notable features of the yard are the three (of the original four) honey locust trees that tower over the house at its corners. The yard also contains a small grill made from stones of the dismantled chimney, a concrete-topped cistern, a well, and a root cellar. Entry to the farmstead is by a road which parallels the Branch and enters from the southwest.
2. Outbuildings: A root cellar lies immediately to the north of the house within the yard. Beyond are a chickenhouse and privy, located within another enclosure to the north, and beyond these, in a small pasture to the northwest of the house, are a hoghouse and the ruins of a large frame barn and a smaller milkhouse.

Prepared by Clayton B. Fraser
Project Supervisor
Historic American Buildings
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PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in cooperation with the St. Louis District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in compliance with Executive Order 11593, as a part of mitigation efforts connected with the construction of the Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir. HABS was engaged to document structures of cultural, historical, or architectural significance located within the Cannon Reservoir Project Area, in portions of Monroe and Ralls County, Missouri. The project was completed under the direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS, and Kenneth L. Anderson, Principal Architect. Recording was carried out during the summer of 1978 by Clayton B. Fraser, Project Supervisor; William T. Morgan (University of South Florida) and Travis C. McDonald (University of Virginia), Architectural Historians; Barbara A. Hendricks (University of Texas), Project Foreman; and Student Architects Dwight H. Burns (Texas Tech University), W. Michael Coppa (University of Virginia), Stephen H. Lauf (Temple University), and Michael K. Murdock (University of Texas). The data was edited in July 1979 by J.A. Chewning, Architectural Historian in the HABS Washington office. Photographs were taken by David J. Kaminsky in August 1978 and by William C. Haines between February and May 1979.